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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

NORTH AMERICA

Annals of the Association of American Geographers. Volume 2 of this annual appeared about July 1. The Association and the Editor, Professor Richard E. Dodge, are to be congratulated on the high standard which this annual is maintaining and on the excellence of its mechanical production. In addition to the titles and abstracts of papers read at the Washington meeting in 1911, the constitution and by-laws and a list of the members in December, 1912, the following papers appear:

Glaciers and Glaciation of Alaska, by R. S. Tarr; An Effort to Control a Glacial Stream, by R. S. Tarr and L. Martin; The Local Distribution of the Reptile-Amphibian Fauna in Southern Vera Cruz and Its Bearing on the Origin of the Savannahs, by A. G. Ruthven; On the Proper Map for Determining the Location of Earthquakes, by W. L. G. Joerg; Industries of Wisconsin and Their Geographic Basis, by R. H. Whitbeck; The Noatak River, Alaska, by P. S. Smith; A Geographical Pilgrimage from Ireland to Italy, by W. M. Davis; Memoir of Christopher Webber Hall, by L. Martin.

The volume should be in all our libraries and in the hands of every working geographer. The price is $3.00 unbound and $3.50 in bound form. The work may be procured by addressing R. E. Dodge, Editor, Washington, Conn. Under the arrangement between the American Geographical Society and the Association of American Geographers (*Bull.*, June, 1913, p. 442), a copy of the present volume of the *Annals* was mailed by our Society to each of its members.

Oceanographical Investigations. Mr. E. W. Shaw has recently returned from an ocean trip from Galveston to Charleston, S. C., for which the U. S. S. *Fish Hawk* was made available by the Bureau of Fisheries. The cruise was for the purpose of studying processes of deposition, particularly near the mouth of the Mississippi. About 1,000 pounds of samples of water and bottom materials were collected and observations made on temperature, salinity, currents, etc., of surface and bottom water. The most important bottom samples were made with a new instrument and have the form of cores 3 to 5 feet long, which preserve all the characters of the materials within that distance below the bottom of the water.

Geography in the U. S. Forest Service. At our request, Mr. Fred. G. Plummer, Chief of Geography of the Service, kindly sent the following information on the geographical work of this bureau of the Department of Agriculture. The geographical work is largely confined to the preparation of a complete set of map records of the national forests, supplemented by statistical and graphical records relating to forests in the United States and other countries. This central map record in the office at Washington is called ''The Forest Atlas'' and now comprises about 200 volumes, 18 by 21 inches and 4 inches thick. The atlas has been in preparation since 1906 and it is expected that the record will not be complete until about 1920.

The Forest Service is training its personnel in order to increase efficiency. Matters pertaining to forest geography are discussed at Supervisors' and Rangers' meetings, instructions are published relating to the preparation of forest surveys and maps and all instruments and methods have been standardized. The Washington office is fully equipped for the collection of data and its preparation in graphic or statistical form and also for its publication and dissemination. Six branch offices are established in the west at Missoula, Denver, Albuquerque, Ogden, San Francisco and Portland. The Chief of Geography visits these offices once and sometimes twice a year.

All of the geographical work is practical and is immediately applied and used in the protection of the forests and in dealings with the public in order to promote the proper use of the forests to the fullest extent. The range of activity therefore covers silviculture, grazing and more than 100 special uses of forest land; also forest engineering, such as the proper location and construction of improvements, as roads, trails, bridges, etc.; and forest sanitation, in order that the streams may be protected, not only in relation to the volume of flow, but also as to their purity.

Our Coal Production in 1912. Our production of coal in 1912 reached 534,466,580 short tons, valued at the mines at $695,606,071, according to a statement by Edward W. Parker, coal statistician, recently issued by the U. S. Geological Survey.

The United States at present is contributing 40 per cent. of the world's supply of coal and is consuming over 99 per cent. of its own production.—(*U. S. G. S. Press Bull.*)

Petroleum Production in 1912. Our production of petroleum in 1911, which was 220,449,391 barrels, was passed in 1912, when the total reached 222,538,604 barrels. Higher prices were the rule in 1912 except in California, and even in that state there was no material decline. The total value therefore reached $164,087,342, or 22.41 per cent. above the value for 1911. The greatest increase in quantity was in California, where the total advanced from 81,134,391 to 86,450,767 barrels. Wyoming showed the remarkable gain of 742 per cent. from 186,695 barrels to 1,572,306 barrels.—(*U. S. G. S. Press Bull.*)

Rainfall of Berkeley, California. In the *University of California Publications in Geography* (Vol. I, No. 2, April 9, 1913), William Gardner Reed has an excellent short paper on "The Rainfall of Berkeley, California." Commendable care is exercised in stating clearly at the start the nature of the material used, and how the exposure of the rain-gauge has varied during the period of observation. A topographic map of the district is very wisely included. Observations are available for 25 years. Several diagrams emphasize the points brought out in the discussion. Berkeley rainfall is distinctly of the sub-tropical type. Most of the rain falls between the beginning of November and the end of March. July and August are usually dry. The mean annual amount is 26.60 inches, but the amounts of different years depart considerably from this mean. The departure is, however, less than 15 per cent. in over half of the years. No progressive change in rainfall is indicated.

R. DeC. Ward.

Wisconsin Geographical Society. A local branch of this Society has been organized in Madison, Wis. Under its auspices two classes, primarily for teachers, have been formed for the study of the geography of Europe and Africa. Field trips, lectures and study and reading courses are included in the programme.

Atlases in the Congressional Library. The Division of Maps and Charts of the Congressional Library is at work on the third volume of the "List of Atlases in the Library of Congress" which is likely to appear before the end of the year.

Preserving Mayan Ruins in Yucatan. While Mr. W. P. Wilson, Director of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, was in Yucatan last winter for economic investigations he improved the opportuninty to visit the ruins of Labna, Sayil, Kaba, Uxmal, Chichen Itza and one or two others. He writes to our Society:

"As is well-known, Yucatan is covered with many kinds of ruins. The chief ones should be preserved for future geographical and historical interest. The Mexican Government is at present furnishing a single caretaker to some of the chief ruins which are bound up with the early history of the Maya Indians. There should be created in Mexico and in the United States a united organization laboring to secure money to preserve the most important of these ruins. They are all built of limestone cemented with mortar which is now crumbling and allowing the beautiful façades and columns in many of the chief structures to fall to the ground. If restoration were begun at once, some of the larger buildings, which have partially fallen, could now be restored for later study which may add extremely important knowledge to one section of the human race. Interest in the preservation of these magnificent structures has already been stimulated through Professor Morley, who has been recently making special studies with reference to the age of these ruins through interpretation of the hieroglyphs.''

The Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora of Mexico. A letter from Mexico informs the Society that the work of this institution is being prosecuted with renewed activity under the management of Brigadier-General José Gonzalez Moreno of the General Staff, its newly appointed Director. Two field parties are at present continuing the surveys for the 1:100,000 General Map of the Mexican Republic, one in the State of Hidalgo, the other in Oaxaca. Although their field observations are primarily intended to serve in the preparation of the above map they will also be used for the compilation of a map of the State of Hidalgo (1:200,000) and a map of the State of Oaxaca (1:250,000). There are now maps of the States of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas (1:500,000), of Puebla (1:250,000) and of Morelos and Tlaxcala (1:100,000).

Officials of the Comisión are preparing a collection of their maps on scales from 1:20,000 to 1:1,000,000 for exhibition at the Panama World's Fair of 1915.

SOUTH AMERICA

Explorations in Northern São Paulo. Results obtained by four parties engaged in investigations since 1910 along the banks of the Rio Grande and its affluents have been published by the Commissão Geographica e Geologica do Estado de São Paulo in a report entitled ''Exploracão do Rio Grande e de seus affluentes.'' The region is situated between the point of confluence of the Rio Grande and the Paranã Rivers and the town of Rifaina east of the railroad station of Igarapava. It has forests of valuable trees and soils of excellent quality. A number of important waterfalls may be profitably harnessed and made to yield cheap power. The data of economic importance are accompanied by descriptions of the topography of the region as well as of its geographical and geological features. One of the parties determined the geographical coordinates of the more important localities visited. A map (1:50,000) accompanies the report. The data obtained will also be available in the compilation of the topographic survey sheets which the state has been issuing for some years.

Population of Buenos Aires. The population of the municipality of Buenos Aires is rapidly increasing. On March 1 this year the number of inhabitants was 1,439,528 as compared with 1,369,286 on March 1, 1912.

Dr. E. v. Nordenskiöld Returns to South America. This Swedish ethnologist left home on April 7 on his third journey to Bolivia and Peru. His studies will again relate to some of the Indian tribes there. He also intends to make archæological excavations.

The Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro. This Society is preparing a medal commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, which will be celebrated in 1914.

AFRICA

An Economic Study of Morocco. Mr. L. Gentil, the well-known explorer of Morocco, has been commissioned by General Lyautey to make economic investigations especially intended to foster the development of the country's natural resources. Geological, zoological, botanical and geographical work will also be carried on as far as practicable. Mr. Gentil spent some time in the United States after his return from the west coast excursion of the XIIth International Geological Congress to study administrative methods in the Federal and State surveys of our country.

Improving Tripoli's Ports. Until the recent occupation of the coasts of Tripoli by the Italians practically the only means of communication between Mediterranean steamers and the shores were lighters which carried freight and passengers to and from vessels. The Italians are now energetically engaged in the development of harbors along this coast. The first step is to improve the present facilities for exchanging freight and passengers between ship and shore by lighterage; and at the same time to plan for building breakwaters which will enclose and protect harbors. At the city of Tripoli a breakwater 1,300 feet long is to be built on the northwest side of the port to protect shipping against the prevailing northwest winds. The reefs within the harbor basin will be destroyed and the harbor will be deepened to 30 feet. Similar improvements will be made at the other important ports.—(*Marine-Rundschau,* Feb., 1913).

Irrigation in the Sahara. The French continue to enlarge the cultivated area in the desert south of Biskra. They recently struck water at Tolga at a depth of 217 feet and the well is yielding the unusual quantity of 1,680 quarts a minute. This stream is enlarging the cultivated area of the oases, not only supplying the old acreage of date palm groves with a more adequate volume of water but also nourishing over 100,000 palms that have recently been planted. Thus an important area adapted for cultivation is now being developed and the water will be utilized not only in the Tolga neighborhood but also in oases along the Wadi Djeddi.—(*L'Afrique Franç.,* Vol. 23, 1913, No. 4, p. 165).

Irrigation by Sun-Power in North Africa. Details have recently been given of a pumping plant on the banks of the Nile in which the direct rays of the sun constitute the motive power. Five parabolic reflectors are mounted on steel frames 204 feet long, 20 feet apart, and having an area of 13,500 square feet. These reflectors are kept in a constant position relative to the sun by a thermostat. The solar rays are concentrated on a central boiler so as to raise steam at 100 lb. pressure, driving pumps delivering 6,000 gallons per minute with a 30 feet lift. The initial cost of the plant is £4,000, and the annual expenses £750. A steam plant of equal power would cost £2,000, with annual charges of £550, excluding fuel.—(*South African Journ. of Sci.,* Vol. 9, 1913, No. 9, p. 222).

Improvements at Matadi. The port of Matadi, 90 miles up the Congo River, is the place where foreign vessels discharge freight intended for the upper Congo and receive rubber, ivory and other commodities brought down from the interior. It is connected by the Congo railroad, 240 miles long, with Stanley Pool, whence there is steam navigation on the upper Congo and its tributaries for over 5,000 miles. The port facilities of Matadi are now to be enlarged by the Congo R.R. Co. to meet the demands of business. The first improvement will be the construction of docks at which four large ocean steamers will be able simultaneously to discharge or take on cargoes.—(*Mouv. Géogr.,* Vol. 30, 1913, No. 26, cols. 307-311).

Antanànarivo Connected with the Sea by Rail. The Madagascar R.R. having been extended from its eastern terminus at Brickaville to the seaport of Tamatave, there is now through rail traffic between Tamatave and Antanànarivo, the capital of Madagascar, 229 miles. *The Board of Trade Journal* (April 17, 1913, p. 144) says the line was opened for freight and passenger traffic on March 9. The capital is a city of over 100,000 inhabitants. For some time after the French occupancy, porters were the only means of transport between this city on the interior plateau and the coast. The necessity for improved transport was so great that the French first built an automobile freight road which has now been supplanted by the rail route. Mr. James G. Carter, our Consul at Tamatave, reports in the *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* that the railroad cost $13,210,850. The colony is now building a railroad from Antanànarivo to Antsirabe, 107 miles south.

ASIA

Dr. F. de Filippi's Karakoram Expedition. With the substantial aid of the Indian Government and large contributions from other sources, Dr. de Filippi and his scientific staff started for Bombay at the end of July to carry out the scientific researches in the western Himalaya and Karakoram that were outlined in the *Bulletin* (Feb. 1913, p. 136). The scientific members of his expedition include Commander A. Alessio of Padua, Geodesist; G. Adetti, Astronomer; Professor O. Marinelli of Florence, Geographer; G. Dainelli of Florence, Geologist; Professor A. Amerio of Padua, who will make studies in atmospheric electricity and solar phenomena with the assistance of Marquis N. Venturigimori, who will also have charge of meteorological work; Lieut. C. Antilli, Photographer; J. A. Spranger of the University of Cambridge, Topographer; and J. Petigax, who will lead the mountaineering work. The party expects to be in the field over a year. About $50,000 were subscribed to cover the expenses.

Droughts in India. The economic, political and social importance of the droughts of India is so striking that Dr. Gilbert T. Walker, Director-General of Indian Observatories, has done a useful piece of work in his recent investigation of "The Liability to Drought in India as Compared with that in Other Countries" (*Mem. Indian Met. Dept.*, Vol. XXI, Part V, 1912). A study of selected data for the United States, Europe, Asia (outside of India) and South America has been made. Dr. Walker notes that, although a further investigation of other meteorological factors, such as humidity and winds, concerning which there is little available information, would be needed in an adequate discussion of his problem, yet "it appears safe to conclude that of those countries which are dependent on agriculture and are not liable to famine none has a rainfall so precarious as that of India." R. DeC. Ward.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

A Submarine Bank South of Tasmania. The *Geographical Journal* (May, 1913) has a note by Professor T. W. Edgeworth Davis on soundings made by Captain J. K. Davis of Dr. Mawson's Antarctic ship *Aurora*, when on his way to and from Wilkes Land in November and December last. These soundings show that a great submarine bank exists to the south of Tasmania. The ocean bed descends steadily for 100 miles south of Tasmania to 2,082 fathoms and then rises again till it forms the crest of a ridge at least 150 miles long. As far as is now known the shallowest waters over the ridge have a depth of 545 fathoms, but as the ocean in adjacent areas east and west sinks to depths of 2,450 to 2,700 fathoms, the ridge rises at least 11,000 feet above the ocean floor. The ridge seems to be about 100 miles wide and has a rocky bottom. Professor Davis believes it is a fragment of a lost continent which at one time may have connected Tasmania and Antarctica; and he compares the deep trench separating it from Tasmania with the smaller trench which forms Bass Strait and separates Australia from Tasmania.

Captain Davis also discovered another bank about sixty miles north of Macquarie Island, rising from a depth of 1,750 fathoms to within about 570 fathoms of the surface.

Dr. Wollaston's Work in Dutch New Guinea. The *Geographical Journal* reports (April, p. 391) that news has reached Holland from an official source that Mount Carstensz, the highest known summit of the Snow Range of western New Guinea, has been ascended by Dr. A. F. R. Wollaston, accompanied by Lieut. van de Water of the Dutch army. An earlier attempt to reach this summit had failed. The height of the peak, at one time estimated at about 18,000 feet, has been reduced by recent surveys to under 16,000 feet.

In the May *Geogr. Journ.* (pp. 492-493) are some details of Wollaston's work to the beginning of this year. A base camp was established at the head of navigation on the Utakwa River 20 miles from the south coast at the head of navigation by motor boat. Two days farther the river became too shallow for the canoes. This second camp was only 32 miles from the sea in a straight line, but the windings of the river increase the distance to about 60 miles. Thence the party traveled west-northwest to the foothills and established the first food depôt at an altitude of 1,600 feet. Two more supply depôts were formed at intervals of three days' marching. Magnificent views of Mount Carstensz were obtained almost daily for an hour after sunrise. They indicated that when the snow was reached there would be no extreme difficulty in attaining the highest summit. Mr. Wollaston hoped to ascertain the connection between Mount Carstensz and the larger snow field observed on the former expedition, the general extent of the snow and the possible existence of higher ranges to the north. He did not expect to be able to map a large extent of country as the dense jungle, deep ravines, rapid rivers and intense humidity made traveling very difficult. Many plants and birds were secured and it was hoped to obtain still more interesting collections at higher altitudes. In December, Mr. Wollaston and Mr. Kloss arrived within about eight miles of the snow tops. Above 4,000 feet they found a considerable population, friendly and interesting folk, smallish and real mountain people, but not pygmies. The country was very steep, and without native tracks it would have been impossible to reach a high altitude.

EUROPE

Volcanic Outbursts near Mt. Hecla. The *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin* (1913, No. 6, pp. 474–475) prints a short account of the volcanic outburst that was reported by cable from Reykjavik on April 25 between 3 and 7 o'clock in the morning. A crevice opened in the lowland to the northeast of Mt. Hecla in an uninhabited area between the small rivers Thjorsa and Skapta. A narrow crack opened about three miles in length along which a row of small lava craters soon appeared, while much of the lava flowed away in several streams to lower ground. The lava melted much of the snow around and cooled off so quickly that it was not dangerous to approach the lava streams soon after they began to flow. It was thus possible to approach quite closely to the points of eruption, of which a number of photographs were taken. They are the first photographs of a volcanic eruption in Iceland. Volcanic ash and pumice were in comparatively small quantities and were observed only near the several points of outbreak. Mt. Hecla was last in eruption on Sept. 2, 1845, but this outburst lasted seven months. Only one outbreak has since occurred in the neighborhood of Hecla and this was from March till July, 1878, in the Krakatindur, a region to the southeast of Hecla and entirely uninhabited.

Glaciers in the French Alps. It is always with a sense of admiration that an American student of glaciers reads of the detailed observation of the ice tongues in the long-settled and easily-accessible parts of the Alps. This is the case with a recent publication dealing with the glaciers of the Massif du Mont-Blanc, Haute-Maurienne and Tarentaise in Savoy (M. Mougin, Études glaciologiques en Savoie, Tome II, Ministère de l'Agriculture. Imprimerie Nationale, 1910, pp. 1-140). The description of the Glacier des Bossons will serve to illustrate this publication.

The glacier rises among peaks 3,843 to 4,570 meters high and terminated in 1904 at an altitude of 1,187 meters in an ice tongue 1,100 meters wide. Like the other glaciers of Chamonix, it had a strong advance in 1643. It had a second advance, beginning in 1774 and terminating in 1780. In 1812 began a period of six cold seasons, causing a great advance which terminated in 1818, so menacing the village of Montquart that the frightened people went out to the glacier margin, as their ancestors had done in 1643, in a procession which set up a cross. As a result of the locating of this cross at the glacier margin on a known ancient date it is possible accurately to map and measure the amount of retreat of the glacier terminus from 1818 to 1904. This recession is a little less than a quarter of a mile. There were advances and retreats during the following years.

The map of the terminus of the Glacier des Bossons, made in 1904, is reproduced in this report (Plate XIII) on a scale of 1:7500, or about 600 feet to an inch. It shows the topography of the adjacent valley by contours of 10-meter interval, as well as the streams from the glacier, the roads and buildings, and the cross erected in 1818, thus making it possible to resurvey the region at times of future advances or to determine the rate of continued recession of the glacier. Two cross-sections of the ice tongue were surveyed in 1904 (ligne bleue and ligne rouge). These served for accurate measurements of (a) the rate of movement and (b) the rate of surface melting in 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908, when the glacier terminus and borders were also resurveyed. In four years the terminus melted back 42⅓ meters or about 139 feet.

The report also has photographs of the Glacier des Bossons in 1830, 1892, 1900, and 1908, and of parts of its terminus, from well-marked cairns, in 1904, 1906, 1907, and 1908. Altogether, an admirable body of fact is gathered for interpretation of the past history of the glacier and for future studies, especially as this ice tongue is accessible and will be studied continuously in the future and as records of such climatic fluctuations as increase and decrease of snowfall and variation of temperature are available for a long period of years, both from places like Chamonix in the valley and from the summit of Mont Blanc in the snowfields.

The other glacier descriptions deal with the Glaciers du Tour, d'Argentière, de Bionassay, de Tré-la-Tête in the Massiff du Mont-Blanc, the Glaciers du Mulinet, du Gran-Méan, d'Arnès, du Baounet, and the Glacier des sources de l'Arc in the Haute-Maurienne, and the Glacier de Gébroulaz of Tarentaise. These are illustrated by photographs and large scale maps (1:6000, 1:7500, and 1:12,000).

It is especially fortunate for glacialists that the work is being undertaken on so thorough a scale. A complete study is promised of a whole glacier, including the snowfields and the ice tongue as well as the terminus, and for this purpose the Glacier de Tré-la-Tête, flowing westward from the Massif du Mont-Blanc, has been chosen. LAWRENCE MARTIN.

POLAR

ARCTIC

Census of Greenland. The last census of Greenland, October 1, 1911, shows that the Danish colony had then a population of 13,459, as against 11,893 in 1901. The increase during the past ten years is the largest on record for a similar period. The native population numbers 13,075 and the European 384. The largest settlement is Sydproven (Pop. 766) and the smallest is Skansen (46). The number of natives had doubled in the last 100 years. Polygamy does not now exist. (*Daily Consular & Trade Repts.*, No. 210, Sept. 9, 1913.)

ANTARCTIC

Meteorological Reports by Wireless from the Antarctic. Daily meteorological reports are being received in Melbourne both from Commonwealth Bay on the Antarctic Continent and from Macquarie Island in the Southern Ocean, by which important assistance has been given in framing the weather forecasts for Australia, as much of the bad weather originates in cyclones which travel from the Antarctic regions. We are informed that the station on Macquarie Island has been taken over by the Commonwealth Government, so that it can be expected to become a permanent outpost of weather study, bearing much the same relation to Australia that Iceland does to Europe. (*Symons's Meteorol. Mag.*, Vol. 48, 1913, No. 570, p. 101).

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Volcanic Eruptions, Atmospheric Transparency and Temperature. An investigation of unusual interest, and one whose results suggest a new explanation of geological changes of climate, is that of Messrs. C. G. Abbot and F. E. Fowle, of the Smithsonian Institution, entitled "Volcanoes and Climate" (*Smithson. Miscel. Coll.*, Vol. 60, 1913, No. 29). After the eruption of Mount Katmai, in Alaska, on June 6 and 7, 1912, the transparency of the atmosphere was much reduced. This was noticed both at Bassour, Algeria, and at Mt. Wilson, Cal., the total direct radiation from the sun being reduced by nearly or quite 20 per cent. when the effect was at a maximum. The quantity of heat available to warm the earth was apparently diminished by nearly or quite 10 per cent. by the haze, although there is some indication that this was in part counterbalanced by a decrease in the earth's radiation to space, caused by the haze. Great volcanic eruptions in former years have been followed by similar periods of haze, and the influence of several of the recent eruptions caused pronounced decrease in the recorded values of solar radiation. Evidence is further presented that the dust layer of 1912 affected terrestrial temperatures, especially of high level stations, and a remarkable correspondence is found between the average departures of the mean maximum temperature for 15 stations of the United States and a curve representing a combination of sunspot numbers of Wolfer and the departures from mean values of the annual march of direct solar radiation from 1883 to 1909.

R. DeC. Ward.

OBITUARY

Ernest Georg Ravenstein. This well-known German cartographer and geographer died on March 13 at the age of seventy-nine years. Most of his active life was spent in London. He was best known for his superior map sheets of German East Africa, his historical and geographical labors relating to the early period of discovery and his work in the field of geographical methodology. His 25-sheet map of Eastern Equatorial Africa (1:1,000,000), published between 1881 and 1883, and his 9-sheet map of British East Africa (1: 500,000) published in 1889 were models of exhaustive and critical research. An authority on the cartography and discoveries of the Middle Ages, he edited some volumes of the Hakluyt Society's publications and at the International Geographical Congress in London (1895) he arranged and catalogued the exhibition of geographical books and maps. His last important work, "Martin Behaim, His Life and His Globe," published in 1908, was a critical examination of the materials used by the Nuremberg geographer in the compilation of his famous globe.

PERSONAL

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes spent the summer in Washington in the preparation of a report on the "Aborigines of the West Indies" to which he has been devoting most of his time during the past year.

General A. W. Greely, U. S. A., was the only American member who attended the meeting of the *Institut Colonial International in London.* He was asked to report on the forests of the colonies of the United States. He was also a guest of honor at the Antarctic dinner and the Albert Hall reception in honor of the survivors of the Scott Antarctic Expedition. He was one of the three speakers at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Geographical Society. He expects soon to return home.

Mr. Arthur R. Hinks, first assistant at the Cambridge Observatory and R. G. S. Lecturer in Surveying and Cartography at the Cambridge School of Geography, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. He will relieve Dr. J. Scott Keltie, the honored secretary of the Society, of a portion of his labors.

Mr. George Mixter of Boston, during the summer of 1912, visited Lake Baikal, Siberia, and secured specimens of the native bear and of the seal peculiar to that lake for the National Museum of Washington.

Dr. C. G. Seligmann has been appointed Professor of Ethnology in the School of Economics of London University.

Dr. Edward Luther Stevenson, long Professor of History at Rutgers College and now Secretary of the Hispanic Society of America, has received the honor of knighthood conferred upon him by King Alfonso of Spain. He also received the Degree of Doctor of Laws from Franklin College, Indiana.